Joint Statement Between the People's Republic of China
And the Republic of Vanuatu

1. At the invitation of Premier Li Qiang of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Prime Minister Charlot Salwai of the Republic of Vanuatu paid an official visit to China from July 7 to 12, 2024.

2. During the visit, President Xi Jinping met with Prime Minister Charlot Salwai. Premier of the State Council Li Qiang held talks with Prime Minister Charlot Salwai.

3. The two sides spoke positively of the achievements in the development of bilateral relations, especially the

new and important progress since the establishment of the comprehensive strategic partnership of mutual respect and common development. Both sides agree to upgrade the comprehensive strategic partnership and continue to push China-Vanuatu community with a shared future in the new era.

4. The two sides agreed that all countries, regardless of size, strength and wealth, are equal, and that the independent choice of development paths by people of all countries in light of their own national conditions should be respected under the principle of non-interference in internal affairs.

5. The two sides reiterated their staunch support for

each other's core interests and major concerns. The Chinese side firmly supports Vanuatu in upholding its sovereignty independence. Vanuatu firmly adheres to the one-China principle, and recognizes that there is but one China in the world, that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory, and that the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal representing the whole of China. Vanuatu firmly supports efforts by the Chinese government to realize national reunification, and resolutely recognises that relating to Hong Kong, Xinjiang, Xizang and human rights are internal matters for China to deal with. By the same token, Vanuatu fully

supports China's position on the South China Sea issue, and calls for peaceful negotiations and dialogue by parties involved.

6. The two sides will enhance interactions at all levels and in various areas and expand exchanges between governments, parliaments, legislatures, armed forces, localities to carry out mutual learning of governance and development experience and deepen mutual trust.

7. The Chinese side welcomes Vanuatu to actively participate in high-quality cooperation, and stands ready to build greater synergy between the Belt and Road Initiative

development strategies of Vanuatu such as the Santo Economic Corridor and expand practical cooperation in areas including land and maritime infrastructure, trade and investment, green and low-carbon development, agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The Chinese side will continue to provide with help its capacity Vanuatu to undertake independent and sustainable development, welcome more competitive specialty products of Vanuatu to enter the Chinese market, and encourage Chinese companies to invest and do business in Vanuatu. The two sides encourage local currencies to be used in bilateral trade and investment.

8. The two sides agree to expand exchanges

cooperation in such areas as education, heal
human resources. The Chinese side will continue to
send high-standard medical teams to Vanuatu, continue
to provide scholarships and
opportunities to Vanuatu, and to provi
Vanuatu in Chinese language teaching.

9. Vanuatu welcomes and supports the Global
Development Initiative, the Global Security Initiat
and the Global Civilization Initiative proposed by
President Xi Jinping. Vanuatu will work with China to
advance the building of a community with a sha
future for mankind. The Chinese side welcomes the
official participation of Vanuatu in the Group of
Friends of the Global Development I

stands ready to take this opportu

relevant cooperation and forge synergy for accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

10. The two sides agreed to champion h

commvoanlues of peace, developm

justice, democracy

communication and coordination on international and regional affairs, defend the international system with the U.N. at its core, the i

underpinned by international law, and the basic norms

governing international r

purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter, safeguard the WTO-centered multilateral trading system, oppose

hegemonism and power politics, and promote an equal and orderly multipolar world beneficial and inclusive economic globalization.

11. The two sides agreed that climate chan global challenge that requires all countries to respond with joint efforts un multilateralism and following the principles of equity, common but differentia respective capabilities. The two s promote the full and effective implementation of th United Nations Framework Convention Change and its Paris Agreement.

12. The two sides agreed to deepen practical maritime

cooperation in ocean observation and marine disaster prevention and mitigation, ecosystem protection and restoration, marine spatial planning, blue economy and other fields, develop blue partnership, and promote the maritime community with a shared future.

The two sides reiterated their commitment to firmly upholding the international nuclear non-proliferation regime with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as the cornerstone, the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone and Treaty on relevant countries to fulfill international prudently handle issues such as discharge of nuclear-contaminated water and nuclear-powered submarine cooperation.

13. The two sides are committed to working together with all parties for the implementation of the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent. The two sides agreed to strengthen the cooperation platforms and frameworks of the China-Pacific Islands Forum to enhance Emergency Supplies, climate change response, poverty alleviation and development, disaster prevention and mitigation, Juncao technology, agriculture, police training center and so on. The two sides will work together to build a closer community with a shared future between China and Pacific Island countries.

Beijing, July 12, 2024